of Canada du Canada

Canadian Forestry Service
Service Canadien des forêts

NO. 177

Canadian Forestry Service-Maritimes

TECHNICAL NOTE

FOREST INSECTS AND DISEASES IN KEJIMKUJIK NATIONAL PARK IN 1986

Personnel of the Forest Insect and Disease Survey regularly survey National Parks for forest insect and disease conditions. Some of these conditions encountered in Kejimkujik National Park in 1986 are discussed briefly below.

GYPSY MOTH is a major pest of forest and shade trees in southern Quebec, Ontario and in the Northeastern United States. The insect has been known in western Nova Scotia since 1981 and was first found in Kejimkujik National Park in 1983. In 1986, all the pheromone traps placed in the Park, as part of the province-wide gypsy moth monitoring program, were positive. Catches ranged from 2 to 28 male moths caught. In addition, a single gypsy moth egg mass was located - in a hardwood stand, near the Fish Hatchery at Grafton Lake. Intensified follow-up surveys are planned for 1987. All visitors and personnel who find suspect gypsy moth should report these to the nearest Nova Scotia Dept. of Lands and Forest office as soon as possible.

OAK LEAFROLLER and OAK LEAF SHREDDER defoliation of oak was again observed in the Park, the leafroller being responsible for most of the damage. The repeated loss of foliage during the past number of years has resulted in twig and branch mortality which is evident in oak stands in the Park.

NURSERIES ☐

PLANTATIONS ☐

SILVICULTURE ☐

UTILIZATION ☐

ECONOMICS ☐

TREE IMPROVEMENT ☐

INSECTS AND DISEASES ☐

Canadian Forestry Service - Maritimes
P.O. Box 4000, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5P7
P.O. Box 667, Truro, N.S. B2N 5E5
P.O. Box 190, Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 7K2

Cette publication est aussi disponible en français sur demande

BIRCH CASEBEARER defoliation ranged from trace to light in 1986. The insect constructs a cigar-shaped case from leaf fragments and mines the leaves from within this case.

BIRCH LEAFMINER caused foliage discoloration on roadside wire birch stands in the Park. Leaf browning ranged from moderate to severe in 1986.

LARCH CASEBEARER defoliation in 1985 ranged from light to moderate and counts of overwintering larvae in the late fall indicated that moderate population can be expected for the 1986 season. However, only trace needle browning occurred. The cause of this population collapse was not determined, but past records have shown two parasites playing an important role in the control of this insect.

BALSAM WOOLLY ADELGID, an introduced insect, is widespread in Nova Scotia. The insect attacks balsam fir, feeding on sap within the bark cortex from the root collar to the crown. When heavy stem attack occurs tree mortality may result. Attack within the crown occurs at the nodes and bases of young shoots and causes the condition referred to as gout and the development of an umbrella top. Attack may be chronic, resulting in poor quality trees or may result in mortality. Twig attack is the most common form of damage in the Park where most balsam fir stands have branch mortality and occasionally trees die.

WHITE PINE WEEVIL larvae feed on the inner bark of leaders of white pine. Infested leaders are most often killed. Counts in young, open grown stands at two locations in the Park indicated 44 and 30% of the trees with current leader damage.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST was observed on scattered trees located near the Park entrance.

SPRUCE BUDWORM remained at very low populations in 1986 and no change is expected in the Park in 1987.

FROST DAMAGE was light on white spruce and eastern hemlock in the Park and very lighty infection by NEEDLE RUSTS occured on balsam fir, white spruce and eastern hemlock.

-C.D. MacCall
Forest Insect and Disease Survey

May 1987

Canada